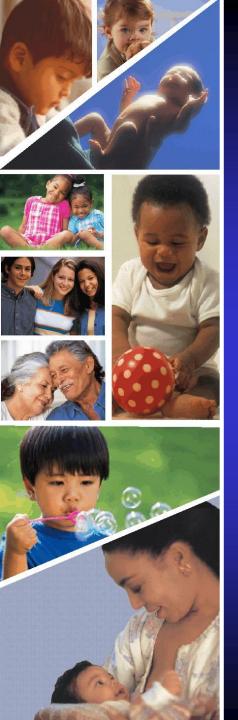
Texas Perinatal and Acute Hepatitis B Epidemiology

Overview

Rachel Wiseman, MPH Lucille Palenapa, MS







Outline

- PHBPP objectives
 - Overview
 - Progress
 - Summary

Six Main Objectives of the PHBPP

Identify ALL HBsAg positive pregnant women and their infants.

Assure administration of postexposure prophylaxis within 12 hours of birth to exposed infants.

Universal hepatitis B vaccine birth dose administration.

Identify and vaccinate susceptible household contacts ≤ 24 months of age; household contacts > 24 months of age and sexual contacts are referred out.

Assure completion of hepatitis B vaccine series and Postvaccination Serologic Testing (PVST) of exposed infants.

Conduct active surveillance, quality assurance, outreach, and education to improve the PHBPP program.

ACIP Recommendations to Prevent PHB Transmission

Post-exposure prophylaxis with HBIG and hep B vaccine dose#1 w/in 12 hours of birth to all infants born to HBsAg-positive women

Completion of hepatitis B vaccine series & PVST

85%-95% effective in preventing perinatal HBV infection

Lead up to Infant Birth

All women should be screened prenatally and at delivery for HBsAg status

Pregnant woman tests HBsAg+

Mother enrolled in PHBPP

LHD/HSR ensure appropriate resources in place for infant prophylaxis

- Determine due date
- •Ensures adequate measures in place with hospital/birthing facility to ensure HBIG/HBV1 administered at birth

Infant Birth

PHBPP Follow-up of Infant

-@Birth

• HBIG and HBV1 w/in 12 hours (but no later than 7 days)

-@1-2 months old

• HBV2

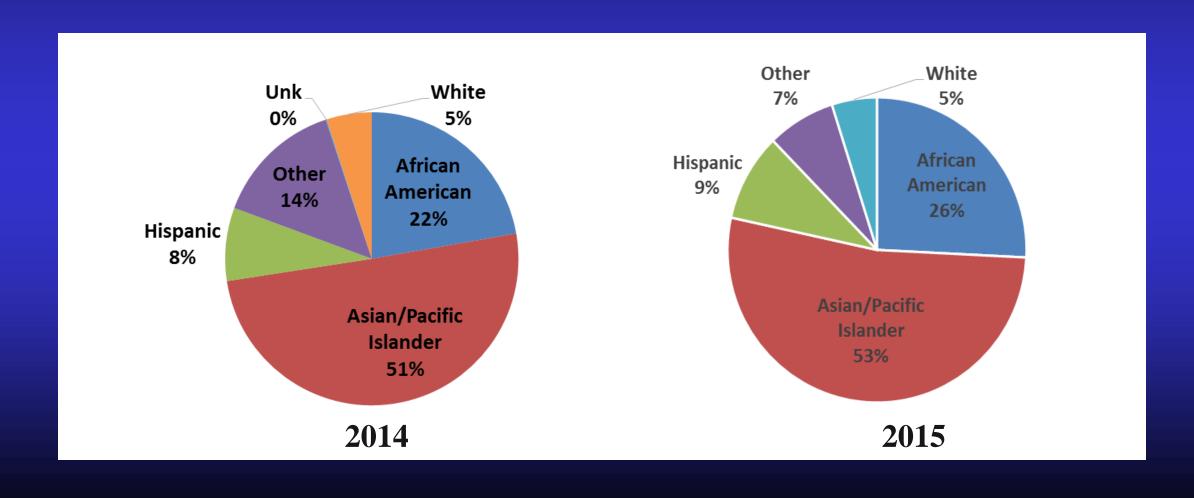
-@6 months old

• HBV3 (final dose should not be admin prior to 6 mos)

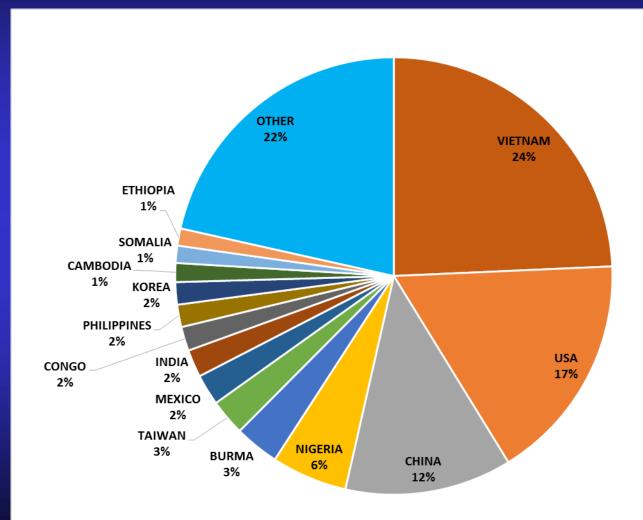
-@9 months old

- •PVST conducted
- •Screen for HBsAg (screen for disease) and anti-HBs (screen for adequate protection against disease)

Race of Mother's Enrolled in PHBPP, 2014 vs 2015

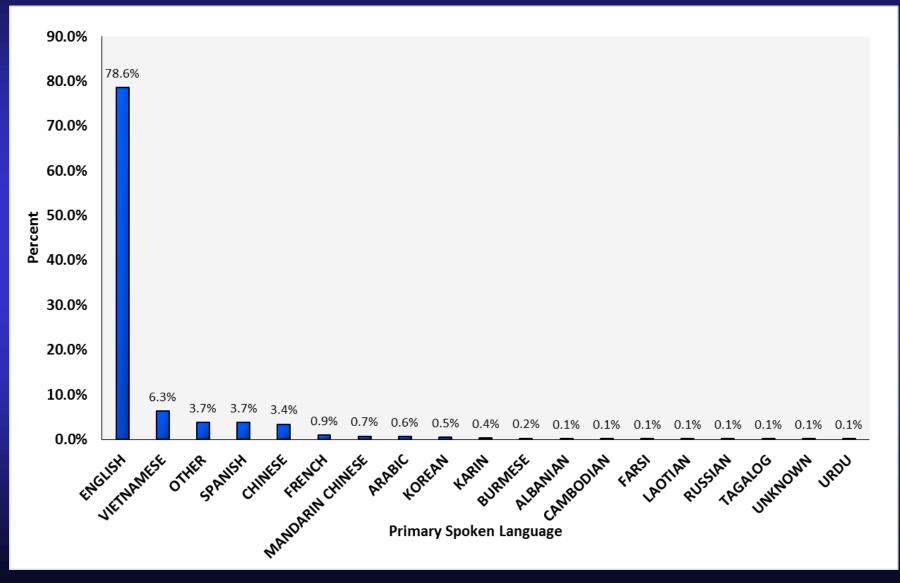


Mother's Country of Birth, 2014

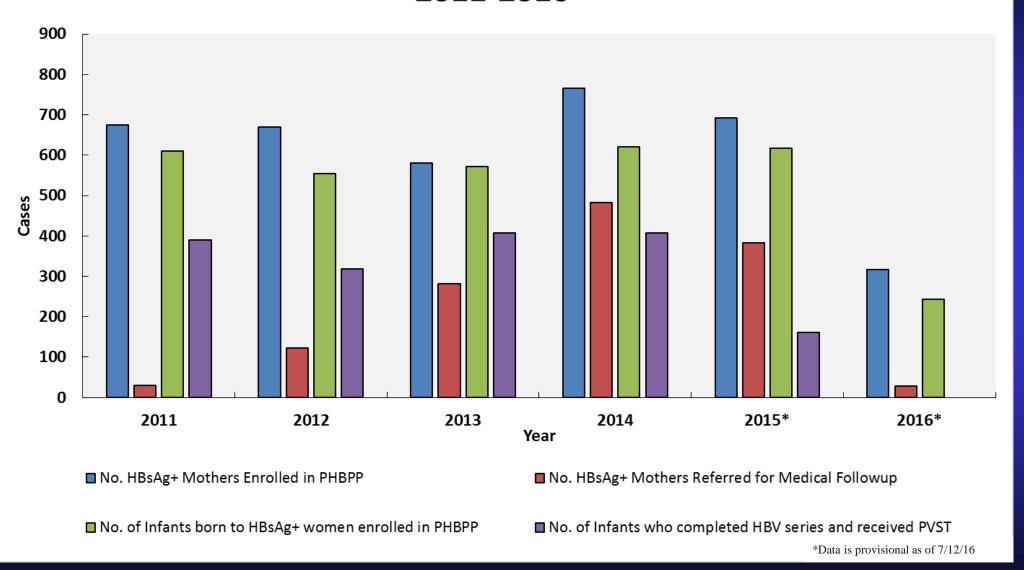


Mother's Country of	
Birth	% of Cases 🔽
VIETNAM	24%
OTHER	22%
USA	17%
CHINA	12%
NIGERIA	6%
BURMA	3%
TAIWAN	3%
MEXICO	2%
INDIA	2%
CONGO	2%
PHILIPPINES	2%
KOREA	2%
CAMBODIA	1%
SOMALIA	1%
ETHIOPIA	1%

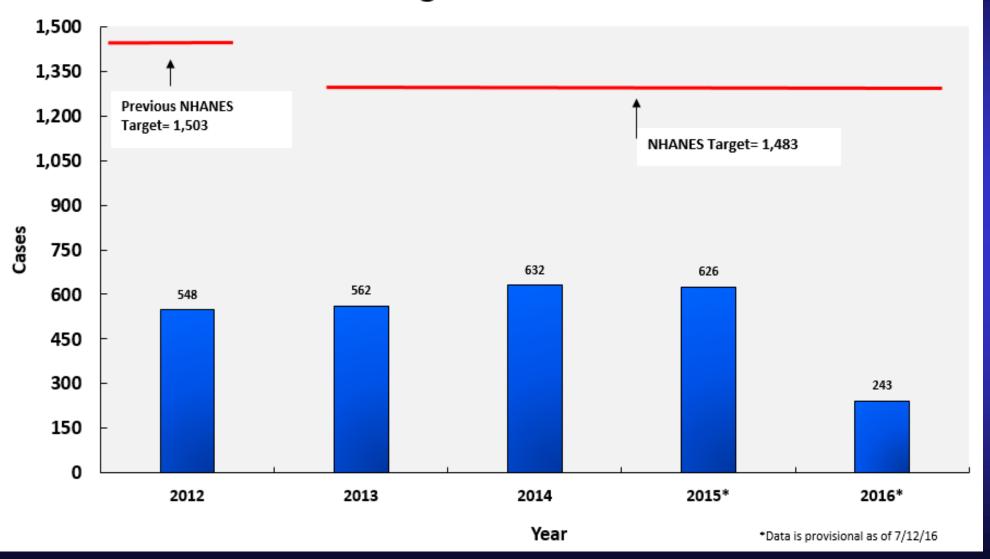
Mother's Primary Spoken Language, 2014



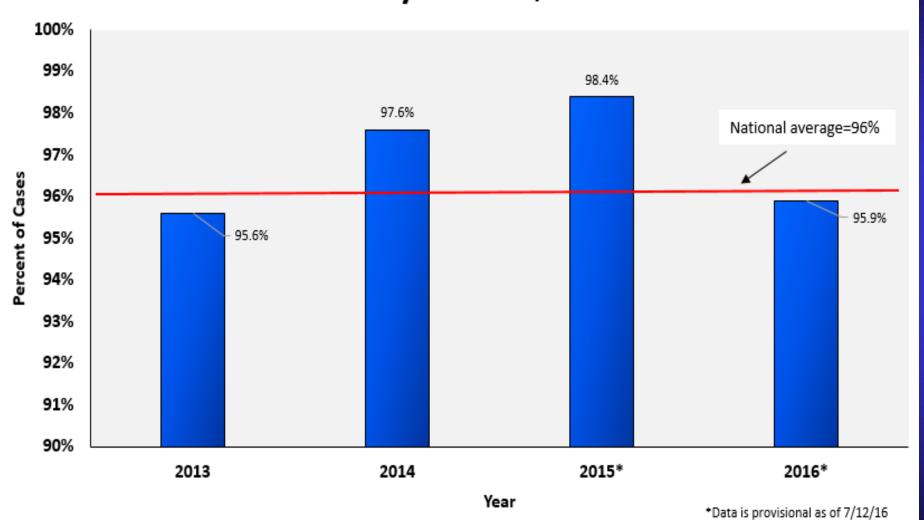
PHBPP Progress in Meeting Key Program Objectives, 2011-2016*



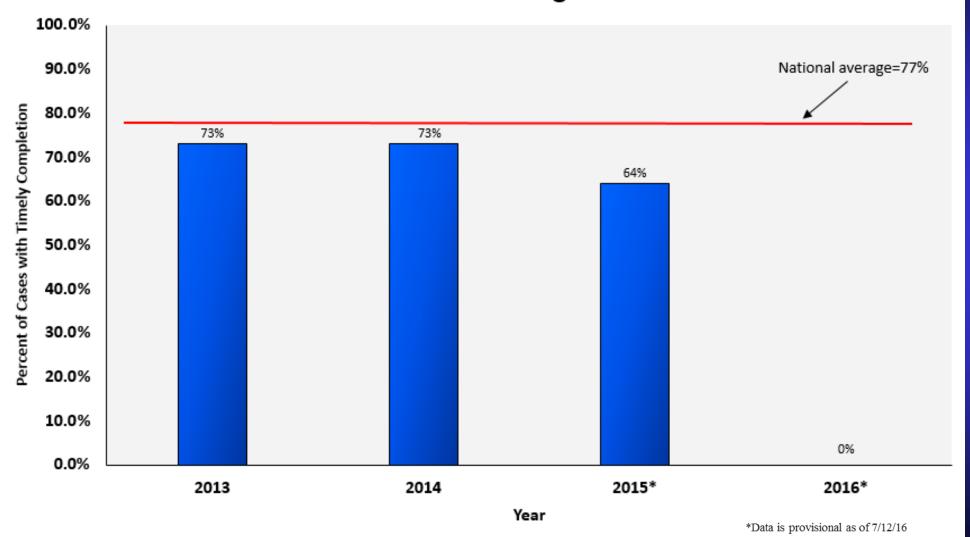
Progress in Meeting NHANES PE, No. of Identified Births to HBsAg+ Women, 2012-2016*



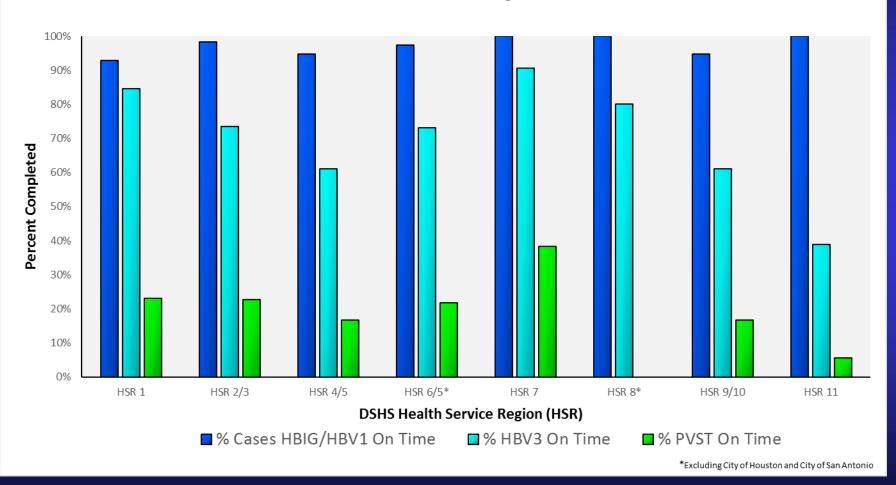
Progress in Completing HBIG and HBV1 w/in 1 Calendar Day of Birth, 2013-2016*



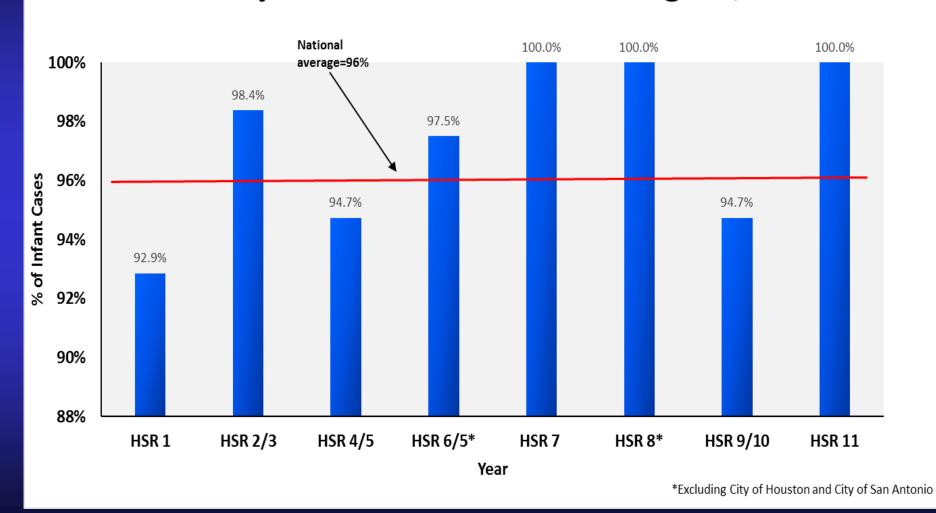
Progress in Timely Completion of HBIG and HBV1 w/in 1 Calendar Day of Birth and Completed a 3-dose HBV Series by 8 months of Age



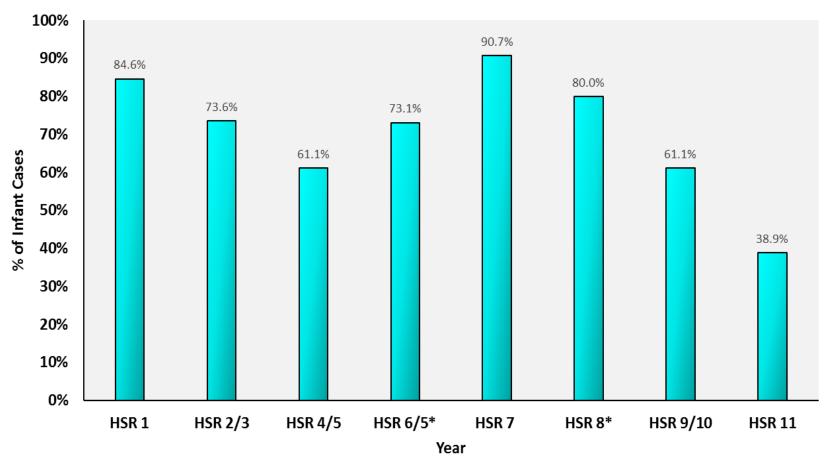
Progress in Meeting Select PHBPP Performance Measures by DSHS HSR, 2014



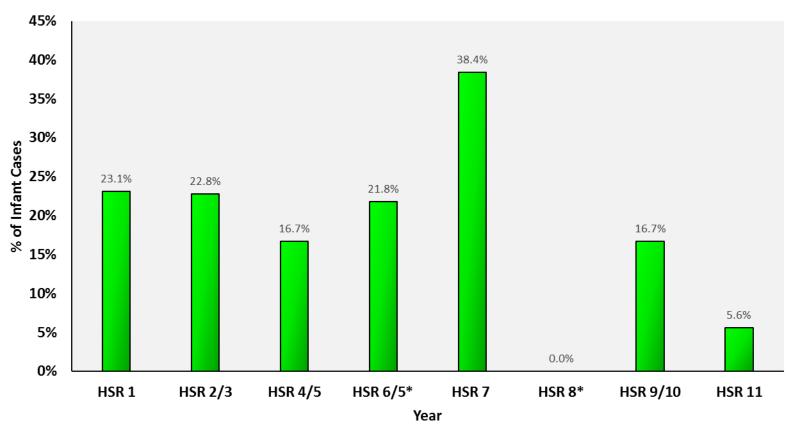
Percent of Infants Receiving HBIG/HBV1 On Time by DSHS Health Service Region, 2014



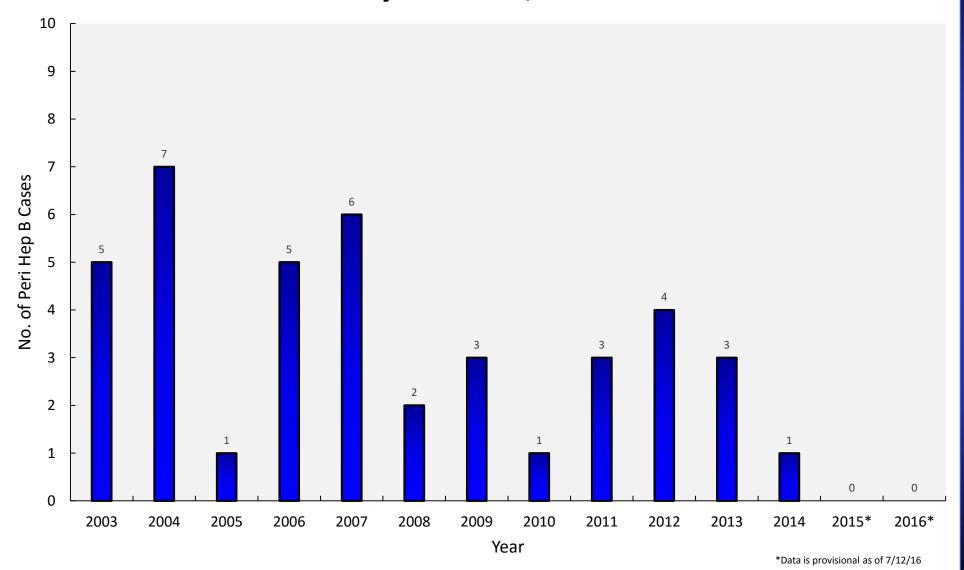
Percent of Infants Receiving HBV3 On Time by DSHS Health Service Region, 2014



Percent of Infants Receiving PVST On Time by DSHS Health Service Region, 2014



No. of Infants who Contracted Hepatitis B Perinatally in Texas, 2003-2016*



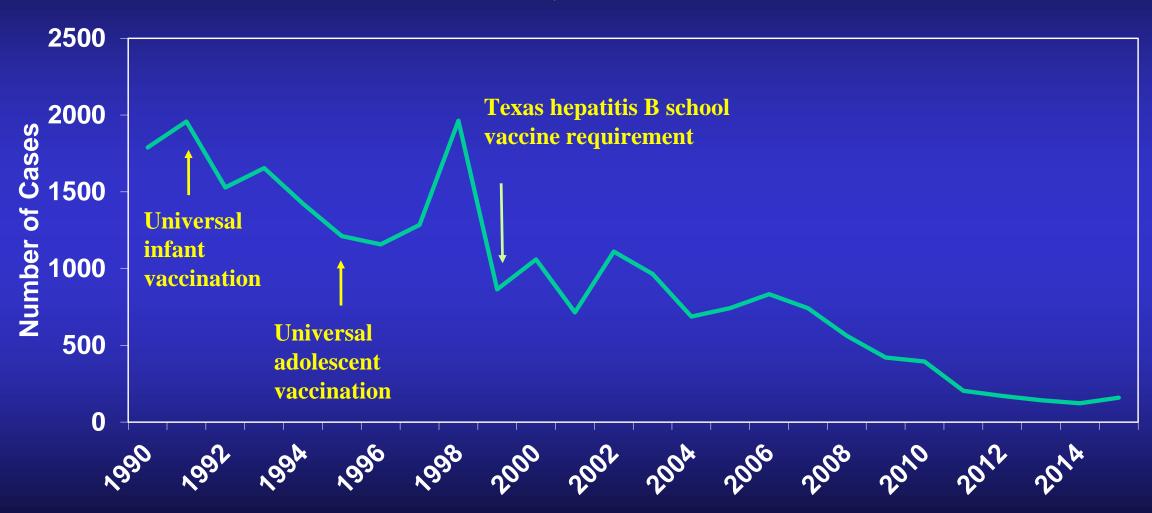
Perinatal Hepatitis B Summary

- Need more collaboration with other stakeholders to ensure awareness of PHBPP
- Successes
- Challenges

Acute Hepatitis B: Content Overview

- Recent trends in acute hepatitis B
- Overview of acute hepatitis B surveillance processes and how they impact perinatal case management
- Describe recent trends in the incidence of perinatal hepatitis B
- Perinatal hepatitis B case management

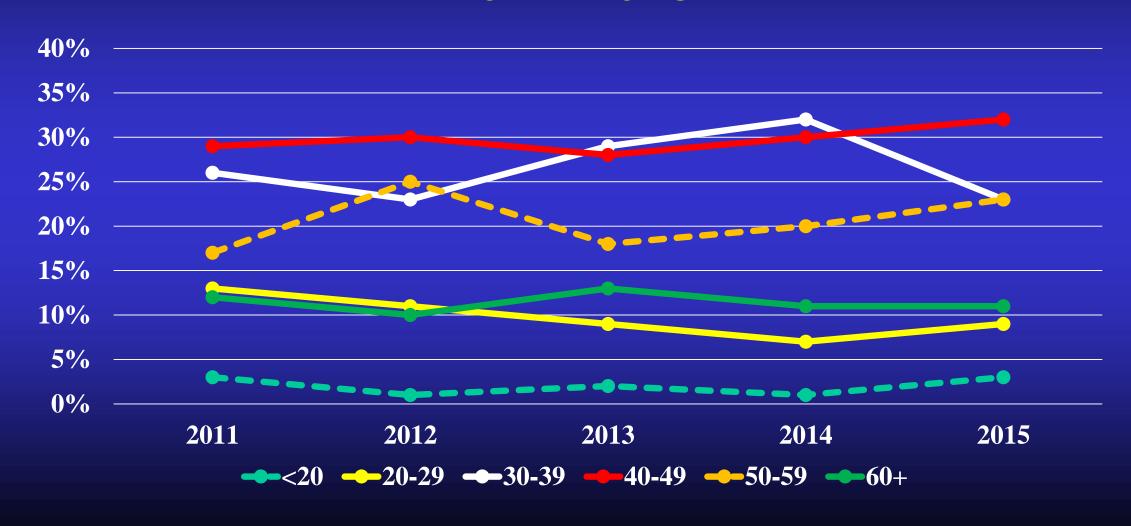
Reported Cases of Acute Hepatitis B in Texas, 1990-2015



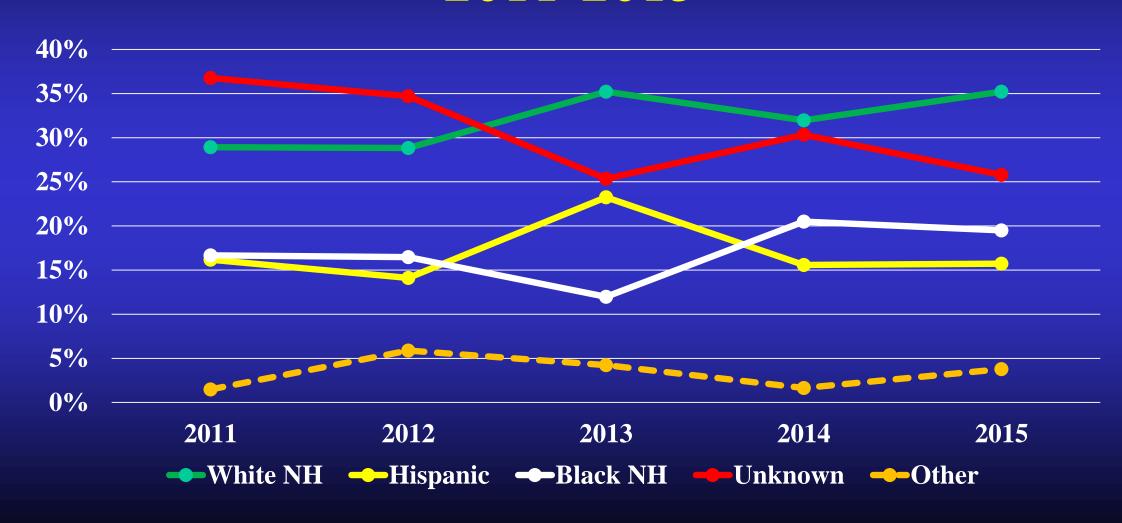
Overview of Acute Hepatitis B Cases, 2011-2015

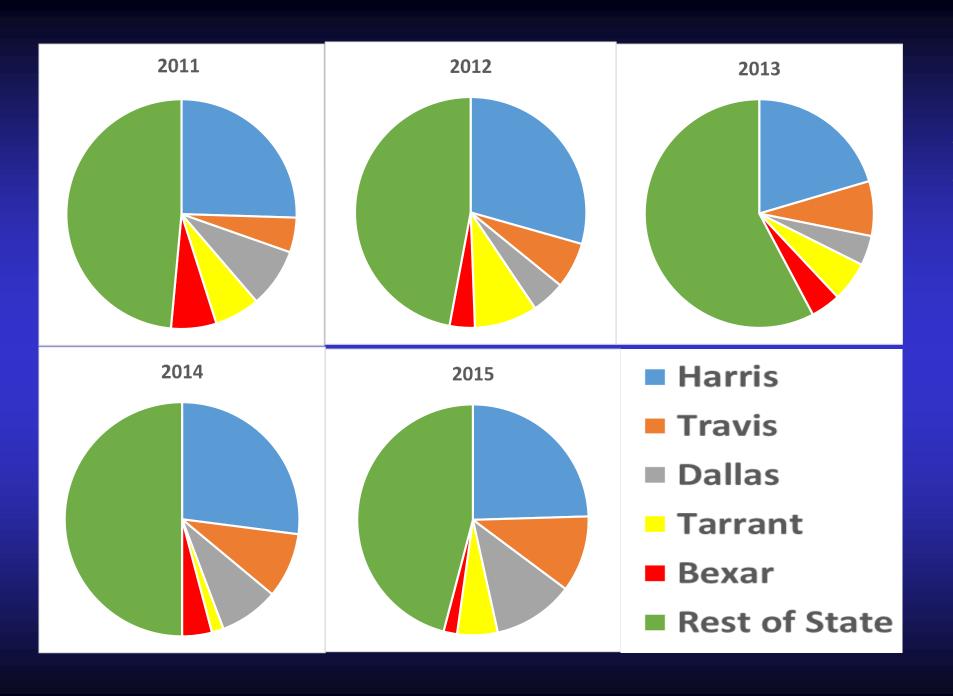
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Case count	204	170	142	122	159
Female	76 (37%)	49 (29%)	54 (38%)	44 (36%)	46 (29%)
Hospitalized	62 (30%)	60 (35%)	68 (48%)	74 (61%)	80 (50%)
Vaccinated	2 (1%)	4 (2%)	4 (3%)	6 (5%)	8 (5%)
Pregnant	1	1	0	0	1

Acute Hepatitis B Cases by Age Group, 2011-2015



Acute Hepatitis B Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015





Acute Hepatitis B Cases by County, 2011-2015

Risk Factors among Acute Hepatitis B Cases, 2011-2015*

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Known contact					
w/ hep B pt	11 (5%)	3 (2%)	9 (6%)	8 (7%)	16 (10%)
Recent					
healthcare	32 (16%)	16 (9%)	19 (13%)	25 (20%)	24 (15%)
Drug use, jail,					
tattoo/piercing	23 (11%)	11 (6%)	18 (13%)	21 (15%)	34 (21%)
>1 sex partner	21 (10%)	12 (7%)	17 (12%)	13 (11%)	19 (12%)

^{*}Patients may report more than one risk factor. High percentage of missing data.

Acute Hepatitis B Case Definition

- Hepatitis B IgM antibody or surface antigen positive AND
- Not known to be chronically infected AND
 - Acute onset of symptoms (fatigue, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, headache, malaise) OR
 - Jaundice OR
 - Elevated liver function tests (ALT>100 IU/L)

OR

• Documentation of conversion from a negative sAg result to a positive HBV marker (DNA, genotype, sAg, or IgM)

Challenges with Acute Hepatitis B Surveillance

Overcounting Cases

- Chronic carriers in liver failure: symptomatic, elevated LFTs
- Chronic carriers may not know or disclose status to public health
- No prior lab results known to public health, so chronic status not identified

Undercounting Cases

- Asymptomatic infection
- Underreporting by providers
- Cases may not seek medical care
- Serial testing unlikely, so conversions re not captured
- High volume of lab results for follow up

Volume of Electronically Reported Lab Results

2014

- 80,324 hepatitis B lab results
 - -16,987 surface antigen
 - -2,777 IgM antibody

2015

- 103,344 hepatitis B lab results
 - -20,442 surface antigen
 - -5,100 IgM antibody

^{*}Based on specimen collection date. Not unique patients.

sAg Results — Perinatal Case Management

	2014	2015
Surface Antigen Results	16,987	20,442
Females	8,138 (48%)	9,583 (47%)
Females, age 13-55	6,139 (36%)	6,983 (34%)
Pregnancy noted on lab result	310 (5%)	302 (4%)
Total number of labs needing		
f/u to determine pregnancy	5,829 (34%)	6,681 (33%)

Summary

- Acute hepatitis B decreasing, possibly reaching a plateau
- Increasing volume of hepatitis lab results make identifying pregnant women with hepatitis B challenging
- Integration between hepatitis B surveillance and perinatal prevention program has increased identification of moms to enroll

Thank you

• Rachel.Wiseman@dshs.texas.gov (512) 776-2632

• Lucille.Palenapa@dshs.texas.gov (512) 776-6435

Texas Department of State Health Services: 2016 Texas Perinatal Hepatitis B Summit July 19-20, 2016

Thank you!